DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 053 738 LI 002 972

AUTHOR	Mitchelmore, Elizabeth
TITLE	[The Library of Congress Manuscript Division.]
PUB DATE	69
NOTE	36p.; (40 References); Papers prepared for the Institute in Archival Librarianship, University of Oregon, September 22, 1969 - August 14, 1970
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	*Archives, Institutes (Training Programs), *Library Education, *Records (Forms), Seminars
IDENTIFIERS	*Librarianship, Library of Congress, Manuscripts, University of Oregon

ABSTRACT

The first of this set of two papers discusses the administration and activities of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. The function of the Division is to safeguard, help acquire, classify and catalog, and make useful the collections of manuscripts in its possessions. To accomplish this the Division maintains a reading room and reference service, and prepares bibliographies, guides, calendars, indexes, and publications. The second paper is concerned with the Presidential Papers Index Series of the Library of Congress Manuscript Division. The papers of twenty-three presidents from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge are part of the Manuscript Division. The size and content of each of the Presidential papers Indexes is described. (Other papers from this Institute are available as LI 002962 - LI 002971 and LI 002973 through LI 002976.) (NH)

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[THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS MANUSCRIPT DIVISION]

By

Elizabeth Mitchelmore

Papers Prepared for the Institute in Archival Librarianship,
University of Oregon, September 22, 1969 - August 14, 1970

LI 002 972

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

ADMINISTRATION AND ACTIVITIES

by

Elizabeth Mitchelmore

Archives Seminar
Mr. Duniway
November 13, 1969

There is no single act of Congress which sets forth the constitution of the Library of Congress. The most important laws relating to it are sections eighty to one hundred of chapter six of the Revised Statutes of 1873, and the appropriation act of February 19, 1897.[1] The Library is classed as part of the legislative branch of government. Legislative matters relating to it are referred to or originated in the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, or their subcommittees on the Library.[2] Appropriations for the Library are made annually in the legislative appropriation bill.[3] The Librarian of Congress submits estimates through the Bureau of the Budget for inclusion in the annual budget of the Federal government. The Bureau has no power of review over the estimates.[4]

The Librarian of Congress is appointed by the President but reports directly to Congress. His appointment is subject to confirmation by the Senate and is for an indefinite term. The Librarian was given the authority to appoint all his subordinates and to make rules and regulations for the government of the Library by the act of February 19, 1897.[5]

The Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress is not an autonomous organization. The Library is divided into six departments and the Manuscript Division is one of sixteen divisions of the Reference Department.[6] It was established in 1897 as part of

the reorganization which took place when the Library of Congress moved from the Capitol to its new building.[7]

The Manuscripts Division was established with the purpose of

> creating the central place of deposit in which there should be every precaution taken for the safety of manuscripts and where there should be a force adequate to listing and making the documents accessible to the general public. It is fitted throughout with strictly modern appliances for receiving, handling, and storing manuscript material. It contains specially devised cases for display of the material, with specially designed steel safes for the more valuable documents, with a force of repairers and binders of special skill and knowlege in the delicate task of restoring, repairing, mounting, and binding papers which have suffered injury by moisture, by fire, or by such other chances as threaten old papers kept in private hands.[8]

The function of the Division is to safeguard, help acquire, classify and catalog, and make useful the collections of manuscripts in its possession. In order to accomplish the Division maintains a reading room and reference service, and prepares bibliographies, guides, calendars, indexes, and publications.[9]

The Manuscript Division has custody of all manuscript material not classified as maps, music, or prints.[10] These go to other divisions. It contains mostly personal papers of public figures, and "records of those bodies which, in a strictly national sense, have influenced the lives and fortunes of their countrymen."[11] Personal papers are defined as any unique writings which possess evidential value, illuminate a personality, or provide a basis for scholarly judgments on actions and events. Personal papers are protected by the common law principle of the perpetual descent of literary property rights. Consequently, the owners of the papers may reserve the privilege of controlling access to the papers even after they

have been given to the library.[12]

The Manuscript Division contained only 26,000 item in its collections by 1900, and only two of these items went beyond America.[13] Today the collections contain more than 29,000,000 items.[14] Congress lost the chance to acquire many rare and valuable manuscripts that were offered for sale before the Civil War. It also rejected the proposition of W. Noel Sainsbury of the British State Paper Office for the copying and calendaring of manuscripts in the English Archives relating to the American Colonies. It did appropriate money to buy the Washington papers, the Madison papers, the Jefferson papers, add the Hamilton papers, but these were not transferred to the Library of Congress until after 1900.[15]

There were four people on the staff of the Manuscript Division when it began operation in 1897.[16] By 1951 the staff had grown to eighteen persons,[17] and it is even larger today. In 1948 the Library of Congress published a book entitled Representative Positions in the Library of Congress which went into great detail about the organization and staffing of the Library of Congress. At that time there were fifteen people of the staff of the Manuscript Division.[18] Under the Office of the Chief of the Division came the Office of the Assistant Chief with a staff of two clerks. The Division was then divided into three sections: Reference Section, Acquisitions Section, Processing Section. The Reference Section had a staff of seven, the Process Section a staff of three, and the Acquisitions Section had a staff of only one person.[19]

The Chief of the Manuscript Division is to administer the

activities of the Division including the development of collections, the reference, bibliographic and advisory service, the processing of materials, and the servicing of the collections. He is required to have three years of postgraduate study in American history, and a minimum of four years of experience in college teaching or writing and research for publication in the field of American history.[20]

The specialist in American Civil War Manuscripts was responsible for cataloging the Lincoln papers which were just coming into use at that time, and is also responsible for identifying documents of that period as to their authenticity. He drafts answers to reference questions and consults with readers to assist them in their research. He is the principle reference assistant and supervises the running of the reading room. In the absence of the Chief and Assistant Chief he is in charge of the division. He is required to have one year of postgraduate study in American history and a minimum of three years of experience in college teaching.[21]

The specialist in American Twentieth Cenutry Manuscripts is to be an expert about manuscripts in his time period, make studies and guides to collections in his period, do reference work, and help select materials from his collections for exhibit. He is required to have one year of postgraduate study in American history and a minimum of two years experience in college teaching.[22]

The assistant in charge of reproductions in foreign archives helps formulate programs to copy manuscripts, processes material, interprets the collections, prepares guides, and performs reference work. He is required to have one year of postgraduate study

in American history and a minimum of two years expericence in college teaching.[23]

The reference assistant, Civil War to Twentieth Century, examines, evaluates, and describes the Library's collections in his area, does reference work in response to inquiries, and processes collections received by the division. He is required to have one year of postgraduate study in American history and a minimum of one year of experience in manuscripts or archival work.[24]

The reference assistant in Revolutionary War Manuscripts examines manuscripts for authenticity, calendars collections of important manuscripts for publication, and performs reference work. He is required to have one year of postgraduate study in American history and at least a year of experience in manuscript or archival work.[25]

The reference assistant in Spanish American Manuscripts processes collections in Hispanic languages received by the Division, performs reference work, and acts as a liaison officer between the Division and the Hispanic Foundation. He is required to have one year of postgraduate study in Latin American history and literature and at least a year of experience in manuscript or archival work.[26]

The assistant in charge of processing directs the processing work of the division and seeks to determine the legal status of collections if their title is in question. He is required to be a library school graduate and have at least one year of experience in the processing of manuscript materials.[27]

The cataloger catalogs and calendars manuscripts, usually

small collections or single items, and maintains an alphabetic title and source index of accessions in process, pending cataloging. He is required to be a college graduate preferably with a major in American history, and a library school graduate, and have a good knowledge of the techniques and procedures for cataloging and calendaring manuscript collections.[28]

The accessioner prepares and maintains a daily accesion record, prepares accession cards, makes reports to the Order Division, and performs reference work on accessions in process. He is required to be a college graduate preferably with a major in American history, and a library school graduate, plus having a knowledge of procedures for accessioning and classigying manuscript collections.[29]

The processing assistant arranges collections chronologically, recommends collections for binding and writes specifications, performs reference work on less involved inquiries, lists manuscripts to be sent to the repair shop, and writes routine reports of the Division. He is required to be a college graduate preferably with a major in American history and to have a general knowledge of the principal manuscript collections relating to American history including the catalogs and guides to those collections.[30]

The Manuscript Division is no longer organized in exactly the above manner, but the basic activities remain the same. The Division is now divided into four sections under the Chief and Assistant Chief. The Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying is headed by George O. Kent, The Presidential Papers Section is headed by Russell M. Smith, the Preparation Section and

Technical Office is headed by John D. Knowlton, and the Reader Service Section is headed by Horace F. Hilb. The Division Chief is Roy P. Basler, and the Assistant Chief is John C. Broderick.[31]

The Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying was established in the summer of 1965 and placed in the Manuscript Division.[32] It was made possible by a grant of $75,300 from the Council on Library Resources, Inc..[33] The functions of the Center were to identify extensive photocopying projects either completed, planned, or underway; to record the location of existing photocopies, to assist American institutions in learning what manuscripts can be photocopied in foreign libraries and archives, and to suggest priorities of material to be copied.[34]

During fiscal 1967 the Center began to survey copying activity in the United States and Western Europe. The head of the Center made a trip to Western Europe to discuss copying projects of the future.[35]

Throughout fiscal 1968 the Center sent out inquiries regarding photocopies of foreign manuscript collections found in major university libraries. The inquiries were followed by personal visits to libraries on the East Coast.[36] A partial list of the results was published in the Spring 1968 edition of News From The Center. The following code was used for the data received:

1. Title of collection
2. Type and contents of collection
3. Location of originals
4. Period covered by collection
5. Extent and type of copying
6. Location of photocopies

7. Possibilities for interlibrary loan
8. Restrictions on use
9. Existence of guides or indexes
10. Institution or individual to be approached for further information.[37]

The News From The Center also included a survey and bibliography of some Western European archives in the Fall 1967 issue,[38] a listing of material on African Archives and on archival material pertaining to Africa in the Spring 1968 issue,[39] and on archives and manuscript collections in and about Asia in the Fall 1968 issue.[40]

In 1968 the Center sent inquiries to groups and organizations connected with the American Historical Association as to preferences and priorities for microfilming manuscript or document collections abroad. It also helped form a consortium of libraries to do cooperative microfilming of the papers of the British Legation in the United States for the period 1903 to 1918. The papers are in the collections of the Public Record Office in London. Microfilming began in autumn, 1967, and the first eight reels were received by the Library of Congress and seven other American libraries the following spring.[41]

The Presidential Papers Section was formed in 1958 to arrange, microfilm, and index the papers of the twenty-three Presidents that are in the Library of Congress.[42] By the end of fiscal 1968 seventy-eight percent of the project was completed.[43]

The Preparation Section and Technical Office is in charge of the accessioning and processing of the manuscripts. It has also helped put the Master Record of Manuscript Collections on computer tape. This puts all the reference and descriptive information

about each collection in one place and makes it much more acessible. The information for each collection includes its source and accession, the status of its organization, its shelf location, and statistics on its use.[44] Printouts from the Master Record allow the contents of the manuscripts to be approached in ninety-three different ways.[45] The Master Record allowed the Division to accomplish the first complete and systematic shelf reading in twenty years, and led to a more orderly shelf arrangement for the collection.[46]

The Reader Service Section maintains the reading room where readers can consult manuscripts under the supervision of attendants. Photocopying is allowed under the proper restrictions. Beginning July 1, 1966, punched cards were used instead of call slips in the reading room because of the Master Record of Manuscript Collections.[47] On June 14, 1967, over one thousand manuscript containers were given to readers in a single day. This was a first for the division. There were also more than ten thousand readers during the year.[48] Reference activities increased again in 1968 because of increased public awareness of the collections and services.[49]

Footnotes

1. William Warner Bishop, The Library of Congress, (2nd edition, Washington: 1914), p.7.

2. Library of Congress, Representative Positions in the Library of Congress, (Washington: 1948), p. ix.

3. Frederick W. Ashley, The Library of Congress and its Activities, (Washington: 1926), p. 17.

4. Representative Positions in the Library of Congress, op. cit., p. ix, x.

5. Ashley, op. cit., pp. 17-18.

6. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Year Ending June 30, 1968, (Washington: 1969), p. xiv.

7. Lucy Salamanca, Fortress of Freedom, (Philadelphia: 1942), p. 343.

8. Charles Harris Hastings, The Library of Congress and Its Work, (Washington: 1922, 1923), p. 10.

9. Representative Positions in the Library of Congress, op. cit., p. 363.

10. Ashley, op. cit., p. 29.

11. David C. Mearns, "The Answers: A Fog-Laden Panorama of LC's Collections, Part 2," Library Journal, XC (April 15, 1965), p. 1835.

12. Ibid., p. 1836.

13. Salamanca, op. cit., p. 304.

14. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, op. cit., p. 93.

15. Salamanca, op. cit., pp. 187-188.

16. Ibid., p. 343.

17. L.G. Vander Velde, "Review of Library of Congress: Departmental and Divisional Manuals, No. 17, Manuscript Division," American Archivist, XIV (July 1951), p. 270.

18. Representative Positions in the Library of Congress, op. cit., p. x.

19. Ibid.

20. Ibid., p. 365.

21. Ibid., p. 366-367.

22. Ibid., p. 367.

23. Ibid., p. 368-369.

24. Ibid., p. 369-370.

25. Ibid., p. 370.

26. Ibid., p. 371.

27. Ibid., p. 372.

28. Ibid., p. 373.

29. Ibid., p. 374.

30. Ibid., p. 375.

31. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, op. cit., p. x.

32. George O. Kent, "Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying," Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress, XXIV (July 1967), p. 175.

33. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1966, (Washington: 1967), p. 9.

34. Ibid., p. 60.

35. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1967, (Washington: 1968), p. 71.

36. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1968, op. cit., p. 37.

37. Appendix to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin, XXVII (April 4, 1968), p. 175.

38. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1968, op. cit., p. 50.

39. Library of Congress Information Bulletin, XXVII (April 4, 1968), p. 171.

40. Library of Congress Information Bulletin, XXVII (Nov. 27, 1968), p. 720.

41. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1968, op. cit., p. 37.

42. Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Index to the Abraham Lincoln Papers, (Washington: 1960), p. iii.

43. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1968, op. cit., p. 50.

44. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1967, op. cit., p. 21.

45. Ibid.

46. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1966, op. cit., p. 67.

47. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1967, op. cit., p. 77.

48. Ibid., p. 3.

49. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1968, op. cit., p. 50.

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

AND THE PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS INDEX SERIES

by

Elizabeth Mitchelmore

Archives Seminar
Mr. Duniway
October 28, 1969

The Library of Congress was founded by an act of Congress of April 24, 1800, providing "' . . . for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress' and for housing them '. . . in one suitable apartment in the Capitol.'"[1] The Library contained more than 3000 volumes when it was destroyed in the burning of the Capitol by the British on August 24 and 25, 1814. It was replaced by the purchase of Thomas Jefferson's private library of more than 6000 volumes on January 30, 1815. In 1851 fire destroyed more than half of the Library's 55,000 volumes. After that precautions were taken to provide the books with more fireproof quarters and growth has contined uninterrupted ever since. The Library moved from the Capitol to a building of its own in 1897. It outgrew these quarters and the Thomas Jefferson Annex was completed in 1939.[2] A third building, the Jame Madison Memorial Building, is now planned for and badly needed.

The Library of Congress is divided into six departments: Administrative, Copyright Office, Law Library, Legislative Reference Service, Processing Department, and Reference Department. The Manuscript Division is one of sixteen divisions of the Reference Department.[3]

The Manuscript Division has custody of all manuscript material not classified as maps, music, or prints.[4] It is ". . . 'history's haunted house where great spirits come alive and roam the earth.'"[5] It contains personal papers of public figures and

". . . records of those bodies which, in a strictly national sense, have influenced the lives and fortunes of their countrymen."[6] The manuscripts cover the period from the discovery of the new world to the present.

The Library has always sought to obtain manuscripts of importance. Since manuscripts are protected by the common law principle of the perpetual descent of literary property rights, the Library has had to purchase the manuscripts or has received them as gifts from the writer's descendants. Even after the papers are in the Library the owners may still reserve the privilege of controlling access to them.[7]

The papers of twenty-three presidents from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge are part of the Manuscript Division. On August 16, 1957, Congress passed a law authorizing the Librarian of Congress to arrange, microfilm, and index the papers of the Presidents in the Library. The object of the law was ". . . to inspire informed patriotism, to provide greater security for the original manuscripts, and to make the . . . Presidential papers more accessible and useful to scholars and other interested persons."[8] An appropriation for the work was made on July 31, 1958, and operations began on August 25.[9] The same procedures of organization couldn't be followed for each collection because of the difference in size. The Zachary Taylor collection contains 631 items while the William H. Taft colledtion has more than half a million items. If the collection was well-organized and the organization had passed the test of time, it would probably be accepted and

perfected even though it might not be thought ideal.[10] The criterion of the staff ". . . is completeness, and we go to extreme measures and efforts to insure this."[11] Only twenty-two indexes are going to be published because the Library published a calender of the Van Buren papers in 1910.[12] No order for producing the indexes was specified, so they completed the smaller collections first in order to train the staff.[13]

Each index contains an essay on the provenance of that President's papers, a description of the papers, and a statement telling how they were acquired. Some of the earlier indexes contain a detailed list of the sources of acquisition. The indexes themselves are arranged alphabetically by the name of the writer or recipient of the manuscript. Included is the date of the manuscript, which series of papers it is included in, how many pages it contains, and addenda where there is any. The papers themselves are mostly arranged chronologically, at least within their particular series.

The George Washington Papers were purchased by Congress from George Corbin Washington in 1834 and turned over to the Department of State. An act of Congress of February 25, 1903, followed by an executive order of March 9, 1903, ordered the Department of State to transfer the papers to the Library of Congress. This was done on June 29, 1904, except for three letterbooks containing the record of Washington's correspondence with the Department.[14]

George Washington's papers contain forty-three volumes of exercise books and diaries covering the period from 1741-1799,

forty-one volumes of letterbooks from 1754-1799 which are mainly copies of Washington's correspondence including letters to Congress and the various cabinet departments, forty-four volumes of transcripts of Washington's Revolutionary War Correspondence, two hundred ninety-eight volumes of general correspondence, thirty-four containers of financial papers including records of Mt. Vernon and Washington's Revolutionary War expenses, twenty-six containers of military papers including some Revolutionary War records and captured British orderly books, thirty-two volumes of applications for office during Washington's administrations, and sixteen containers of miscellaneous papers including certificates of Washington's degrees and honors and some of his surveys. Arrangement is chronological within each of the series or subseries except for the applications which are arranged alphabetically by the names of the applicants.[15]

The first substantial acquisition of the James Madison papers came in March, 1905, when most of the papers which Congress had purchased from Mrs. Madison in 1837 and 1843 were transferred from the Department of State. A few important manuscripts of debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 were retained until 1922 when they were transferred to the Library. Madison manuscripts in the hands of James C. McGuire were sold at auction after his death. The Chicago Historical Society obtained many of them and sold them to the Library of Congress in 1910 for the price they had paid for them. In March, 1940, Mrs. Philip M. Rhinelander deposited the papers of the Rives family with the library and many Madison papers were found to be among them. The deposit was converted to

a gift in 1946 and in 1958 the Madison papers were restored to the Madison collection.[16]

The hundreds of recipients copies of letters written by Madison is one of the distinguishing characteristics of his papers.[17] The Madison papers contain ninety volumes of general correspondence and related items, eight volumes of general correspondence and related items which had been used by Senator William C. Rives in his biography of Madison and had been retained in his papers, one volume of the Madison-Armstrong correspondence, one volume of an autobiography and items related to Madison's will and papers, and six volumes of Madison's and Jefferson's notes on debates and related items covering 1776 to 1788 including notes on the Congress of the Confederation and the Federal Convention. There are also seven containers of miscellaneous manuscripts. Arrangement is again chronological within most of the series.[18]

The bulk of the James Monroe papers were acquired by the Library of Congress in three acquisitions. Twenty-two volumes were transferred from the Department of State in 1903. In 1931 about two hundred items were acquired from Mr. Monroe Johnson, a descendant of Monroe. In 1950 about two hundred five pieces were received from Mrs. Gouverneur Hoes, another descendant. In 1952 the Library was allowed to microfilm the three hundred eighty-one pieces of the Monroe collection of Mr. Laurence Hoes.[19]

The James Monroe papers contain thirty-seven volumes of general correspondence from 1758 to 1839, three hundred eighty-one items of additional correspondence from the collection of Mr.

Laurence Hoes, two letterbooks from Monroe's ministry to England and an account book from Monroe's ministry to France, and one manuscript box of photocopies of Monroe manuscripts.[20]

The bulk of the Adrew Jackson papers was presented to the Library of Congress in 1903 by Woodbury Blair, Minna Blair Richey, Gist Blair, and Montgomery Blair. A large addition was purchased in 1911.[21]

The Jackson papers contain one hundred nineteen volumes of general correspondence and related items from 1775 to 1860, a letterbook covering the period 1829 to 1831, fifteen volumes of letters and orders from 1813 to 1822 including some accounts of negotiations with the Indians, ten volumes of record books from 1800 to 1837 including an account of the Battle of New Orleans and Jackson's Farewell Address in 1837, thirteen volumes of military papers, eight volumes of additional correspondence, three boxes of miscellaneous correspondence much of which is fragments or unidentified pieces, four boxes of messages and speeches including the Bank of the U.S. and Maysville Road vetoes, one box of miscellaneous manuscripts including eight bank and financial record books, seventeen boxes of nonmanuscripts material, and sixty Jackson-Kendall letters acquired in 1964.[22]

It was thought that all of William H. Harrison's papers were destroyed when his home burned in 1858. However, when the Benjamin Harrison papers were deposited with the Library of Congress one box was found to contain William H. Harrison papers which now form the core of the present collection. They had to be treated

as part of the Benjamin Harrison collection until they were given to the Library by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison in 1933. Additional William H. Harrison papers were discovered in the deposits made by Mrs. Harrison in 1928 and 1932. John Scott Harrison, W.H. Harrison's great grandson, also presented original manuscripts to the Library and allowed others to be photocopied.[23]

The William H. Harrison papers contain eight volumes of general correspondence to and from Harrison, a letterbook from 1812 to 1813, miscellany including typed copies of newspaper extracts, a pamphlet, a genealogical chart, and other material, and printed material including pamphlets and newspaper clippings.[24]

The bulk of the John Tyler papers was lost in the Richmond fire of 1865. His house had also been sacked by the Union Army in 1864. Dr. Lyon Gardiner Tyler assembled most of the material which is available by writing to various correspondents of the President. His collection was acquired by the Library of Congress in 1919.[25]

The Tyler papers contain four volumes of letters and copies of letters to or from President Tyler and a few other documents, an autography collection consisting of three volumes of letters and documents assembled by Lyon G. Tyler, and additional correspondence which is letters to or from Julia Gardiner Tyler (the secon Mrs. Tyler) and other ladies of the Tyler family.[26]

The papers of Zachary Taylor were given to his son Richard and then were almost completely destroyed during the Civil War. The bulk of Taylor items in the Library of Congress was given to

it in 1952 by Walter J. Stauffer and his sister, Mrs. Lewis Hardie, on behalf of the Stauffer family. The Taylor collection is the Library's smallest in the Presidential Papers series with only 631 items.[27]

The Taylor papers contain a fifteen-page autobiographical account of Taylor's life from 1826, two manuscript boxes of general correspondence covering the period 1814 to 1850, family papers from 1837 to 1887 including information about the life of Richard Taylor, miscellaneous items containing newspaper clippings, a map, and pamphlets, and one large volume from 1850 in memory of President Taylor.[28]

Part of the Franklin Pierce papers were acquired in 1905 when his nephew, Kirk D. Pierce, sold them to the Library of Congress. Other parts of the papers were acquired by the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1922 and 1926. They allowed the Library to photocopy them and reproduce them in the microfilm of the Pierce papers. The Huntington Library also allowed the Library of Congress to photocopy and reproduce a Franklin Pierce diary in its collection.[29]

The Pierce papers contain a diary covering May 27 to July 30, 1847, seven volumes of general correspondence from 1838 to 1868, fourteen volumes of additional correspondence from 1820 to 1869 which are photocopies of the letters in the New Hampshire Historical Society, one manuscript box of miscellaneous correspondence, and three volumes of drafts of Pierce's messages to Congress.[30]

The papers of Abraham Lincoln were presented to the Library

of Congress in 1923 by his son, Robert Todd Lincoln, with the terms that they were not to be opened to the public until twenty-one years after the death of the donor. The specified time elapsed on July 26, 1947, and when it arrived the papers had been repaired, bound, indexed, and microfilmed. The microfilm released in 1959 was essentially that of 1947 with the addition of Lincoln items found in the John G. Nicolay papers.[31]

The Lincoln papers contain one hundred ninetyefour volumes of general correspondence designated "The Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln," one manuscript box of additional correspondence which had been retained by John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's secretary, and one manuscript box of miscellaneous manuscripts acquired by the Library from various sources.[32]

The bulk of the papers of Andrew Johnson was purchased by the Library of Congress from his descendants in 1904 and 1930. The greatest number of the papers covers the years of his presidency.[33]

The Johnson papers contain non-official general correspondence from 1841 to 1891, additional correspondence from 1814 to 1900, ten volumes of letterbooks from 1864 to 1869, seven volumes of indexes to letters received and a record book from 1862 to 1869, fourteen volumes and two boxes of messages from 1862 to 1869, ten volumes of applications and appointments from 1862 to 1869, executive documents from 1865 to 1869, five volumes of court martial and amnesty records covering 1864 to 1869, three boxes of the Moore diaries for 1866-1871, financial records, twelve volumes of scrapbooks, ten of which contain newspaper clippings,

lists, probably of persons qualified for landgrant purchases under Johnson's proposed Homestead Bill, and pro-Confederate Tennessee residents to be assessed for revenue, one volume circa 1868 containing newspaper clippings entitled "The Drama of Impeachment," a volume containing signatures and essays presented to President and Mrs. Johnson by a girls school, a volume of letters concerning the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Johnson, one volume containing a diplomatic list in manuscript, military documents from 1862 to 1865, miscellaneous documents, a folder of calling cards and pictures, and printed matter.[34]

In 1920 Major U.S. Grant III, President Grant's grandson, and his mother deposited an original manuscript of Grant's memoirs in the Library of Congress to start the Grant collection. A year later they deposited four letterbooks of Grant. In 1922 they added Grant's First Inaugural Address and reports on the Vicksburg and Chattanooga campaigns. In 1925 the Library was allowed to photocopy the Huntington Library's Gr t Manuscripts. In 1953 and 1957 U.S. Grant III presented the "H dquarters Records," and in 1960 he presented three hundred letters of Grant to his wife which are not to be filmed at present.[35]

The Ulysses S. Grant papers contain fifteen volumes of general correspondence and related material, five volumes of letterbooks, four volumes of speeches, reports, and messages, ten volumes of personal memoirs, one hundred eleven volumes of headquarters records from 1861 to 1869, three volumes of miscellany, and fifteen volumes of scrapbooks from 1870 to 1892.[36]

President Chester A. Arthur had most of his papers burned the day before he died. The Library of Congress purchased one letter in 1902 and a second document in 1918. Louise Reed Mitchell, daughter of Arthur's secretary, owned fifty documents which she sold to the Library in 1925. In 1938, Chester A. Arthur III, gradson of the President, deposited ninety documents which he owned. These, with an additional four hundred seventy, were purchased by the Library in 1958. Photocopies of letters exchanged by Arthur and R.G. Dun or concerning the President were presented from the files of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. in 1959.[37]

The Arthur papers contain four manuscript boxes of general correspondence and related manuscripts, one manuscript box of the Arthur-Dun manuscripts covering 1862 to 1887, and one manuscript box of Arthur transcripts which are typed copies of certain letters written by, to, or concerning Arthur in the papers of other persons in the library.[38]

Grover Cleveland took a casual attitude toward his papers. He wrote his letters in longhand and didn't keep copies . In addition, he conducted most of his business orally. In 1912 the Library asked Mrs. Cleveland for her husband's papers. At that time they were in the hands of John H. Finley, who was trying to write a biography of Cleveland. In 1915 he temporarily released them to the Library and they were sent to the Manuscript Division. They were to remain closed except at the request of Mrs. Preston (the former Mrs. Cleveland) or her representative. The papers were in the library for almost five years before being released

to Professor Robert McNutt McElroy who then wrote a biography of Cleveland. He supplemented this material by getting recipients of Cleveland letters to return them. The biography was published in 1923 and the papers were shipped back to the Library.[39]

The Cleveland papers contain seven volumes of diaries from 1898 to 1905, three hundred sixty-six volumes of general correspondence which is mostly letters received, one hundred sixty-five volumes of additional correspondence including many of Mrs. Cleveland's incoming letters, thirty volumes of letter press copy books, two boxes of speeches from 1883 to 1907, twelve boxes of messages, mostly communications with Congress, one box of Cleveland's writings, one box of Gilder Notes circa 1908 to 1909 which are notes used by Richard Watson Gilder in writing his article "Grover Cleveland: A Record of Friendship" for Century Magazine, five boxes of miscellany, and twenty containers of printed matter.[40]

The Benjamin Harrison papers were deposited in the Library of Congress in 1915 by his widow, Mary Lord Harrison. Many additions were made by Mrs. Harrison both before and after she converted the deposit to a gift in 1933. The efforts of Albert T. Volwiler, who was trying to write a biography of Harrison, brought large additions from other sources. The papers cover all aspects of Harrison's life.[41]

The Benjamin Harrison Papers contain one hundred eight-one volumes of general correspondence and related material, eighty-three manuscript boxes of additional correspondence, a letter press copy book for the period 1880 to 1892, five volumes of tele-

telegrams, two volumes and three manuscript boxes of social correspondence, one hundred twenty-seven volumes of shorthand notebooks, six volumes of letters received at the White House, six boxes of speeches from 1878 to 1901, three boxes of manuscripts for a series of articles for Ladies Home Journal, one box of legal instruments, seven boxes and five volumes of legal cases and firm letter press copy books, seventeen volumes and six boxes of financial records, four boxes of material on the Venezuela Boundary Dispute, six boxes of miscellaneous manuscripts, the Volwiler collection of Harrisoniana, fifty-three volumes of scrapbooks, four boxes of certificates, memorials and printed invitations, three boxes of pamphlets, two boxes and one volume of photography and drawings, and nine boxes of miscellaneous printed matter.[42]

The William McKinley Papers were given to the Library of Congress in 1935 by George B. Cortelyou, McKinley's secretary, who had taken care of the papers when McKinley's will made no provision for their disposition. A significant addition was made in 1944 by George B. Cartelyou, Jr..[43]

The McKinley papers contain eighty-six volumes of general correspondence and related items, ninety-nine volumes of letter press copy books, fifty-five manuscript boxes of additional correspondence including trips and White House functions, six manuscript boxes of speeches including the speeches of those who introduced President McKinley, four boxes of messages to Congress and Presidential proclamations, a seven-volume record of letters received, two manuscript boxes of shorthand notebooks and notes which

McKinley dictated while on speaking tours, a one-volume guest list for receptions at the White House in 1901, photographs from 1901, three volumes of assassination records from the same year, three manuscript boxes of miscellaneous manuscripts, thirty-four bound volumes of newspaper clippings from 1897 to 1901, five manuscript boxes of loose newspaper clippings, ten manuscript boxes of printed matter covering 1897 to 1901, four manuscript boxes of bound volumes and books, and eight manuscript boxes of duplicates and carbon copies of letters, speeches and messages.[44]

The Calvin Coolidge papers are largely files left in the White House when Coolidge left office in 1929. They were transferred to the Library of Congress with Coolidge's permission and were to be used with his permission, or his wife's after his death in 1933. Mrs. Coolidge gave the papers to the Library in 1953, and access became unlimited after her death in 1957. Because Coolidge destroyed many personal papers his collection is less important than its size would indicate.[45]

The Coolidge papers contain ~~two~~ hundred eighty-three boxes of executive office correspondence from 1923 to 1929, one manuscript box of additional correspondence from 1921 to 1929, and three volumes of reception lists from 1925 to 1927 which are lists with addresses of persons invited to formal social events at the White House.[46]

The project of indexing and microfilming the Presidential Papers was seventy-eight percent complete as of June 30, 1968.[47] The indexes to the papers of James K. Polk, Theodore Roosevelt

and William Howard Taft were almost completed. Since the Van Buren papers are not being indexed, that leaves only the papers of James Garfield, Woodrow Wilson, and Thomas Jefferson to be indexed and microfilmed.

Footnotes

1. "Libraries," Encyclopedia Americana, XVII, p. 427.

2. Ibid.

3. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1968, (Washington: 1969), p. XIV

4. Frederick W. Ashley, The Library of Congress and Its Activities, (Washington: 1926), p. 29.

5. David C. Mearns, "The Answers: A Fog-Laden Panorama of LC's Collections, Part II," Library Journal, XC (1965), p. 1835.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid., p. 1836.

8. Index to the Abraham Lincoln Papers, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960), p. iii.

9. Ibid.

10. Fred Shelley, "The Presidential Papers Program of the Library of Congress," American Archivist, XXV (1962), pp. 480-1.

11. Ibid., p. 431

12. Ibid.

13. Ibid., p. 433.

14. Library of Congress, Index to the George Washington Papers (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1964), pp. xiii - xvi.

15. Ibid., pp. xvii - xviii.

16. Library of Congress, Index to the James Madison Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965), pp. v-vii.

17. Ibid., pp. vii.

18. Ibid., pp. ix-x.

19. Library of Congress, Index to the James Monroe Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963), p. 03.

20. Ibid.

21. Library of Congress, Index to the Andrew Jackson Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p. xxiv.

22. Ibid.

23. Library of Congress, Index to the William H. Harrison Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960), pp. v., 8.

24. Ibid., p. 8

25. Library of Congress, Index to the John Tyler Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961), pp. v, 9.

26. Ibid., p.9.

27. Library of Congress, Index to the Zachary Taylor Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960), p. 8.

28. Ibid.

29. Library of Congress, Index to the Franklin Pierce Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962), p. 15.

30. Ibid.

31. Index to the Abraham Lincoln Papers, op. cit., p. 122.

32. Ibid.

33. Library of Congress, Index to the Andrew Johnson Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963), p. 150.

34. Ibid., pp. 150-152.

35. Library of Congress, Index to the Ulysses S. Grant Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965), p. vi.

36. Ibid., p. x.

37. Library of Congress, Index to the Chester A. Arthur Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961), pp. v, 12.

38. Ibid., p. 12

39. Library of Congress, Index to the Grover Cleveland Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965), pp. v-vi.

40. Ibid., p. vii.

41. Library of Congress, Index to the Benjamin Harrison Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964) p. 328.

42. Ibid., pp. 328-330.

43. Library of Congress, Index to the William McKinley Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963), p.v.

44. Ibid., pp. 478-479.

45. Library of Congress, Index to the Calvin Coolidge Papers, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965), p. v.

46. Ibid., p. vi.

47. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1968, op. cit., p. 50.

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